



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*A death from plague at Constantinople.*BERLIN, GERMANY, *January 11, 1901.*

[Clipping from the Berliner Tageblatt, Friday, January 11, 1901. Sent by Passed Asst. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January 10.*

[Report of the Vienna Royal Telegraphic Correspondence Bureau.]

The person who died yesterday of plague is a 40-year-old boatman, who was taken sick eight days ago and was lying ill in the hospital of the medical school in Stambul. The supreme sanitary council has ordered the medical inspection of all the surrounding districts. Other preventive measures have also been taken. The effects of the dead man have been burned and a cordon placed around the infected premises.

JAPAN.

*Plague and dysentery.*YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *December 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that, since the date of my last report, December 13, so far as I am informed, 1 case of plague has occurred in Osaka, and 3 cases have appeared in Wakayama Ken.

In view of the extension of area and persistence of the epidemic, the authorities of Yokohama have renewed the attack on rats, paying, as before, 5 sen, or 2½ cents gold, for each dead rodent, and quite a large number have already been destroyed.

A conference of sanitary officials, sitting in Tokyo, have decided that "As no relation whatever exists between the pest and the oranges from Wakayama prefecture, both dealers in oranges and other people may freely sell and buy them without any anxiety."

I have, nevertheless, considered it wiser to maintain the prohibition of the shipment of Wakayama fruit.

I am in a position to state that, from the outbreak of dysentery this year, to the 10th instant, there have been 43,906 cases reported, of which 9,929 resulted in death. It will be observed that the epidemic has been decidedly less severe during 1900 than for several years immediately preceding.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NOTE.—Dr. Eldridge has been directed by cable to remove the prohibition on oranges.

TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 287.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December 29, 1900.**The sanitary board of Turkey and quarantines against plague.*

SIR: After five weeks of interruption of the sittings of the international sanitary board in consequence of the appointment of a custom-house official as a member of the superior sanitary council, as already reported under date of December 5, we had two sittings—one extra-